Q1 les ABC

→ on appelle affixe (les coordonnées)

$z_A = 3 - i \Rightarrow A(3, -1)$

→ affixe d'un vecteur $\vec{AB}$: $aff(\vec{AB}) = z_B - z_A$

→ distance AB : $AB = |z_B - z_A| = \sqrt{(\text{Réel})^2 + (\text{Im})^2}$

→ affixe du milieu $I = A * B$: $z_I = \frac{z_A + z_B}{2}$

→ pour montrer que $\vec{u} \perp \vec{v} \Leftrightarrow \frac{aff(\vec{u})}{aff(\vec{v})} \in i\mathbb{R}$

→ pour montrer que $\vec{u} \parallel \vec{v} \Leftrightarrow \frac{aff(\vec{u})}{aff(\vec{v})} \in \mathbb{R}$

exemple $z_A = 1 + i$; $z_B = 3 + i$; $z_C = 1 - 2i$

* Montrer que $\vec{AB} \perp \vec{AC}$

$$\frac{aff(\vec{AB})}{aff(\vec{AC})} = \frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} = \frac{(3+i) - (1+i)}{(1-2i) - (1+i)} =$$

$$\frac{(2) \times 3i}{(-3i) \times 3i} = \frac{6i}{9} \in i\mathbb{R}$$

donc $\vec{AB} \perp \vec{AC}$

$z_A = 3 - i \quad z_B = -1 - 2i$

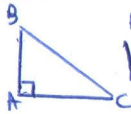
$aff(\vec{AB}) = z_B - z_A = (-1 - i) - (3 - 2i)$

$= -4 + i$

$AB = |z_B - z_A| = |-4 + i| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{17}$

Q2 : Déterminer la nature du Triangle ABC :

→ rectangle en A

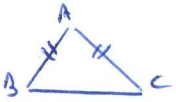


$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2$

$|z_C - z_B|^2 = |z_B - z_A|^2 + |z_C - z_A|^2$

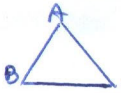
ou bien $\frac{aff(\vec{AB})}{aff(\vec{AC})} \in i\mathbb{R}$

→ isocèle en A



$AB = AC$

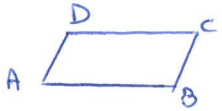
→ equilatéral



$AB = AC = BC$

Q3 : Nature de quadrilatère ABCD

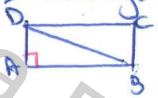
→ parallélogramme $\#$ $\vec{AB} = \vec{DC}$



$aff(\vec{AB}) = aff(\vec{DC})$

$z_B - z_A = z_C - z_D$

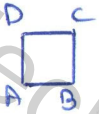
→ rectangle



→ $\#$

→ angle droit ($DB^2 = AB^2 + AD^2$)

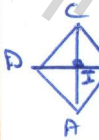
→ carré



$\Leftrightarrow$ → rectangle

→ $AB = BC$

→ losange $\Leftrightarrow I = A * C = D * B$

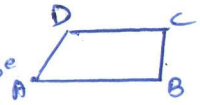


$z_I = \frac{z_A + z_C}{2} = \frac{z_D + z_B}{2}$

ou bien → $\#$

→ $AB = AD$

→ Trapèze



$\vec{AB} = \alpha \vec{DC}$

$z_B - z_A = \alpha(z_C - z_D)$

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